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## NOTES.

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SIX LECTURES, by President Andrews, delivered before the students of Hartford Theological Seminary are reissued for the general public.\* They deal with economic problems, but in their relation to ethics. In this borderland where sentimentality usually obscures all true relations President Andrews is easily first among the writers of our day. To a remarkable clearness of logical analysis he joins a lucid and forceful literary style which doubles the effectiveness of his thought.

He boldly asserts that the existing automatic (rather than natural) industrial order is not necessarily good or bad. Its moral character comes from conscious acquiescence in or interference with it. This act men should decide upon by a study of results with no prepossessions about harmony of interests or otherwise. Such a study he proceeds briefly to make. The present competitive order has had at least a relative justification, having furnished us the incentive for an unprecedented progress. It is not clear that this incentive to invention and energy could have been supplied otherwise than by competition.

But think of it as we will, the competitive order is passing away. The writer believes that there is no industry in which competition is not destined to be replaced by monopoly, though competition in some lines will long continue. With remarkable force he argues that the monopoly régime lacks the one redeeming characteristic of competition, its progressiveness. The moral aspects of monopoly are dispassionately discussed, and it is impossible to resist the author's conclusion that the prospect is forbidding. The following chapters on Economic Evils as aided by Legislation, Economic Evils Due to Social Conditions and Socialism leave nothing, but elaboration to be desired. Socialism is declared to be impracticable and government regulation difficult, and both for the reason that the moral development of men is as yet incapable of furnishing the necessary incentives and guarantees. And yet that regulation is necessary is now beyond question. Competition was a crude, but real regulator and its disappearance leaves the many at the mercy of the few. An indefinitely better regulation is possible if there is sufficient moral cohesion among men.

\* *Wealth and Moral Law*. By E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS. Pp. 135. Hartford Conn.: Hartford Seminary Press, 1894.

Is there this cohesion, this character? The awful possibilities suggested by this question are considered in the chapter on Weal and Character.

It is doubtful whether the students of a theological seminary often listen to so valuable a course. The book is solid, thoughtful, sympathetic, combining the prudence and progress of our day at their best.

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PROFESSOR ROBERT FLINT published some twenty years ago his well-known "History of the Philosophy of History." This comprised in a stout octavo volume an account of the development of historical speculation in France and Germany, the author promising a succeeding volume upon England and Italy. Dissatisfied with his original presentation the writer has recently issued a radically revised edition\* of that portion of his work which related to France and now intends to devote separate volumes to German, Italian and English speculation, respectively. He justly maintains that in few, if any, spheres of activity are national tendencies and characteristics more clearly discernible than in that of historical thought; he hopes that this and the succeeding volumes will be found to be to some extent a contribution to the history of France, Germany, Italy and England as well as to the philosophy of history. A comparison with the first edition shows a great extension of the scope of the work, since the portion devoted to France has been fully doubled in size. The introduction has been increased from sixty-two to 172 pages. The materials have been differently classified, as a natural outcome of more careful study. We no longer find the names of individual thinkers at the head of each chapter, but a series of headings which lends itself to a philosophical rather than a personal arrangement. The nineteenth century occupies half of the volume. "The Ultramontanist and Liberal Catholic Schools," "The Socialistic Schools" (Bucheze and L. Blanc), "The Spiritualistic Movement" (Cousin, Guizot, De Tocqueville), "The Democratic School" (Michelet, Quinet), "The Historical Philosophy of Naturalism and Positivism" (Comte, Rénan, Taine)—these headings illustrate the author's general order and method of treatment.

Professor Flint's work is extremely helpful to students of history and interesting to the general reader, and it is to be hoped that the publication of the rest of the work will not be delayed.

\* *History of the Philosophy of History, Historical Philosophy in France and French Belgium and Switzerland.* By ROBERT FLINT. Pp. 706. Price, \$4.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1894.

NO SINGLE MAN during the first phase of the French Revolution is so worthy of study as Mirabeau. His life before 1789 while romantic in the extreme serves as an excellent illustration of certain of the most characteristic aspects of the Ancien Régime. Professor v. Holst has therefore done the public a great service in presenting, in his vivid yet scholarly lectures, the chief features of Mirabeau's career.\* Few have the time to read Lomenie's five volumes or even the shorter biography of Stern. Professor v. Holst gives numerous examples of Mirabeau's wonderful political insight by extracts from his well-known correspondence with La Marck, and more than justifies the attempt to present the leading tendencies of the revolution by reproducing the aims and criticisms of the greatest statesmen of the period. In no other way perhaps could so much have been crowded into twelve lectures. The author's apology for certain peculiarities of style as admissible in speaking will be readily accepted. We can only wonder at the masterly command of English shown in many an eloquent passage. A large number of notes have been added in printing the lectures, which greatly enhance the value of the volumes.

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DAVID KAY'S "Education and Educators" † is a contribution to the general literature of education and discusses the following topics: The Several Meanings of Education; The Nature and Importance of Education; Hereditary Effects of Education; Education and the State; Education and Religion; The Different Kinds of Educators. The author presents an easy and interesting running discussion of each of these topics. But the most valuable and characteristic feature of the work is the rich collection of opinions, on the above topics, of almost all the celebrated thinkers from Aristotle to Dr. W. T. Harris. If any one wishes to be posted on these topics he should consult this most extensive collection of educational opinions published in the English language. The book is blessed by a twenty page index.

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PROFESSORS LAVISSE AND RAMBAUD have issued the third volume of their general history,‡ covering the period 1270-1492. Probably

\* *The French Revolution tested by Mirabeau's Career*. Twelve lectures on the History of the French Revolution, delivered at the Lowell Institute, Boston, Mass. By H. v. HOLST. 2 vols., pp. 258 and 264. Price, \$3.50. Chicago: Callaghan & Co., 1894.

† *Education and Educators*. By DAVID KAY, F. R. G. S. Pp. 490. Price \$1.50. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen, 1893.

‡ *Histoire Générale du IV<sup>e</sup> Siècle à nos jours*. Ouvrage publié sous la direction de MM. ERNEST LAVISSE et ALFRED RAMBAUD. Tome III. Pp. 984. *Formation de grands Etats, 1270-1492*. Paris: Colin et Cie.

none of the volumes will offer more difficulty than this, dealing as it does with a neglected transitional epoch which has been looked upon as too modern for the student of mediæval, and, most unwisely, as too remote for those dealing with modern history. France occupies a third of the volume, a long chapter being devoted to French civilization, prepared by such distinguished writers as Petit de Julleville, E. Müntz and Levasseur. A very weak chapter follows upon the church and the Papacy. The writer, M. Ém. Chénon, seems to have no conception of the importance of his task, giving us the most commonplace description of this great crisis in the history of the mediæval church. The German affairs are briefly dealt with by G. Blondel. Professor Rambaud gives us a chapter of seventy-six pages on the end of the Eastern Empire, while Italy and the Renaissance is treated within a compass of less than ninety pages. The bibliographies appear to be carefully compiled, and form a most useful feature of the work.

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SENATOR LODGE is always sure of a reading public, because his writings, whatever their faults, never lack vigor and originality. Two of the eight essays in the volume of "Historical and Political Essays"\* appear in print for the first time. The essay on William H. Seward is a corrective of the too common impression, based upon a single circumstance in 1861, that the bold foreign policy of Lincoln's Secretary of State ever degenerated into rashness. The chapter on Gouverneur Morris, together with Roosevelt's admirable biography in the American Statesman series, gives the only satisfactory character sketch in existence of a man whose services to the infant republic have never, until recently, been either known or appreciated. The best of the historical essays is a successful effort to make James Madison less lonely in our political history.

The political essays of the volume, if less convincing, are no less interesting and original. The chapter on the distribution of intellectual ability in the United States, based on the best of our biographical cyclopædias, will not be accepted as a final word by those who understand the conditions under which, in America, such volumes are prepared. Of parliamentary obstruction and parliamentary minorities in the United States, the essayist writes, of course, as a partisan; but after the record of the latest Congress, few will take issue with him. The essay on party allegiance, first given as an address before the Harvard University students, is the *apologia pro vita sua* of a man who stood by his party when older and more

\* *Historical and Political Essays*. By HENRY CABOT LODGE. Pp. 213. Price, \$1.25. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1892.

eminent men were deserting. Never before, perhaps, has Senator Lodge let so much of his best self at his best moments shine forth. The Mugwump reader of this last chapter in the volume, and of Theodore Roosevelt's recent article in *Harper's Weekly* concerning the essayist, may continue to question the wisdom of party adherence through thick and thin.

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IN THE "Englishman at Home,"\* the author describes, in a popular manner, the principal political and the social institutions of England. He keeps constantly before the reader the English citizen's relations to these various organizations, his part in them and their influence upon him. The first chapter he devotes to municipal government, describing briefly the various local bodies. He gives a short history of their development and explains their present functions. In the second, third and fourth chapters he treats in like manner "The Poor Law and its Administration," "National Elementary Education" and "The Administration of Justice," respectively. Chapter five gives an exceedingly brief account of "Imperial Taxation" as it exists to-day. He wisely avoids any attempt at an historical treatment. Chapter six deals with "Parliament and the Constituencies." Commencing with a short historical account of the extension of the suffrage, the author follows this with a very good description of "Local Political Organizations, Nomination of Candidates, Elections, etc." Under the heading, "Parliament at Work," chapter seven gives a description of the organization of the two Houses, their attitude toward each other and their reception of the speech from the throne. He follows this by an account of the course of legislation from the introduction of a bill until it receives the royal sanction. These two chapters on Parliament are the most completely and satisfactorily treated of any in the book. The author shows intimate acquaintance with this phase of English life. In the remaining six chapters are treated respectively, "The State Departments," "The Church of England and Non-Conformity," "The Military, Naval and Civil Services," "Labor Legislation," "The Land and its Owners" and "The Daily Press." These subjects are all treated concisely and discuss chiefly present conditions. At the end of the volume are placed fourteen appendices, giving in tabular form the cost of local government and other useful information.

The book adds nothing new to what had been previously published. The same ground had been well covered by "The English Citizen" series and also by Dr. Todd's excellent work.

\* *The Englishman at Home, His Responsibilities and Privileges.* By EDWARD PORRITT. Pp. 355. Price, \$1.75. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

STUDENTS OF AMERICAN political institutions will find an interesting bit of history in Mr. Shambaugh's account of the "Claim Association of Johnson County, Iowa." \* The settlers of this county having entered upon their claims before the land was offered for sale were for several years without the pale of civil institutions. They organized a "Claim Association" which lasted from 1839 till 1843, when the lands were opened for sale. The Claim Association was, thus, a temporary government established by frontiersmen to meet their peculiar needs. The student of sociology as well as political science may well consult Mr. Shambaugh's reprint of the "Constitution and Records" of this association of Iowa's early settlers.

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PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH has revised and enlarged his "Essays on Questions of the Day." † There are no changes of opinion to be found. The essays have been brought up to date; new illustrations and in several instances new arguments based on late events have been added. The preface is interesting for the attention given to our recent industrial disturbances such as Coxeyism and the Pullman strike. He commends the stand taken by President Cleveland. One sentiment in his preface deserves quotation. "We must not forget the origin of these troubles. Dishonesty in the high places of commerce, illicit speculation, watering of stocks, want of integrity in the management of railways, the derangement of currency for a political purpose were sources of the financial crisis from which industrial disturbances flowed, and are as much to blame as the malignant ambition of the labor demagogues who gave the word for the strike." The opening essay of the first edition "Industrial and Social Revolution" has been divided. The part treating Bellamy's book has been given the title "Utopian Visions." "Woman Suffrage" has been strengthened. The actual enlargement by count of this edition over the first is thirty-two pages of additional matter.

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A SECOND REVISED edition of Villari's "*Niccolò Machiavelli ei suoi Tempi*" ‡ is being published. The first volume, embracing that

\* *Constitution and Records of the Claim Association of Johnson County, Iowa.* With Introduction and Notes. By BENJAMIN F. SHAMBAUGH, A. M. Pp. 196. Published by the State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, 1894.

† *Essays on Questions of the Day, Political and Social.* By GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L. Second edition, revised. Pp. xv, 384. Price, \$2.25. New York and London: Macmillan & Co., 1894.

‡ Milano: Hoepli.

portion of the work contained in the first two volumes of the English translation of the first edition, has appeared. The second and third volumes are in press. No essential changes appear to have been made beyond corrections and the addition of two of Machiavelli's letters to those in the appendix of documents.

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IN HIS STUDY of "The Inheritance Tax,"\* Dr. Max West gives a summary statement of all the inheritance taxes that have been levied between the imposition by the Emperor Augustus in the year 6, A. D., of what is supposed to have been the first one, and the California inheritance tax law of 1893. He shows that nearly every European country has this form of taxation, the differences between the laws of various countries being mainly in rates. Twelve States in this country levy such a tax, the rate varying from two and a half to five per cent.

In the latter part of the book the various theories of taxation are very well treated, the legal theory, the economic theory, etc., and the author shows how these various theories of taxation are all well met by the inheritance tax.

One excellent feature of the book is the extensive bibliography. This could have been very much improved by a discriminating between the essential and non-essential works and giving a brief statement of what each of the chief works on the subject contained. A bibliography made in this manner is of great value to the beginner in the study of public finance.

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"THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF NATURAL LAW"† is an amusing and curious instance of the outcropping of an old idea. An idea that the student of the history of economic thought would have supposed long since dead. Natural law, the author thinks, rules the universe, in accord with the immutable decrees of God. Man's will is free only to his own undoing. The book has one redeeming feature, an air of comfortable optimism. Mr. Wood seeks to show that the workings of natural law in the realm of economic life are in the main beneficent. He seeks everywhere for proofs of this beneficent action. "All human infelicity, whether physical, social, economic, moral or spiritual, comes from a disregard or violation of the established order."

\* *The Inheritance Tax*. By MAX WEST, Ph. D. Columbia College Studies, vol. iv, No. 2. Pp. 140. Price, 75 cents. New York: 1893.

† *The Political Economy of Natural Law*. By HENRY WOOD. Pp. 305. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1894.



"Political economy is the outward expression of the play of natural forces of the mind," and these forces of the mind when not disturbed by "artificial forces" work of necessity in accord with beneficent natural law.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF History of the University of Pennsylvania has begun the publication of "Translations and Reprints from the Original Sources of European History." The editors of the reprints have undertaken the work because they feel the need of making a larger use of the primary sources of history than has thus far been customary. They hope to improve the methods of teaching history by enabling students to "use the materials of history in their original form." This will enable every student of history to "learn to work for himself," and by methods similar to those employed in the study of the natural sciences. Five of the six numbers which constitute the first series of reprints have appeared. They comprise: I. "The Early Reformation in England. Wolsey, Henry VIII. and Sir Thomas More," edited by Edward P. Cheyney; II. "Urban and the Crusaders," by Dana Carleton Munro; III. "The Restoration and European Policy of Metternich," by James Harvey Robinson; IV. "Letters of the Crusaders," by Dana Carleton Munro, and V. "The French Revolution, 1789-1791," by James Harvey Robinson.

The pamphlets are published in an attractive and usable form with stout flexible paper covers. Single numbers, sixteen to twenty-two pages in length, sell for fifteen cents; double numbers of thirty-two pages for twenty-five cents; special reductions being made in the case of large orders. This brings the valuable publications within the easy reach of students.

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A CONTINUALLY INCREASING number of college trained men are making a profession of the administration of charities and corrections, especially in connection with the work of the charity organization societies. Several graduates of the University of Wisconsin have recently entered upon such work, George S. Wilson as General Secretary at Toledo, Henry S. Yonker as Assistant Secretary at Terre Haute, Paul Tyner as General Secretary at Des Moines, and C. M. Hubbard as Assistant Secretary at Cincinnati.

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AT THE LAST session of the Kansas Legislature, Senator James Shearer introduced a resolution providing for submitting to the people

a proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to provide for the initiation, repeal and approval or rejection of laws.

According to the resolution, no law enacted by the legislature by less than a three-fourth vote was to go into effect until four months from the date of its passage, and if, during that time, a petition signed by a certain proportion of the electors of the State (between fifteen and thirty per cent, to be determined by a later law) was presented to the Secretary of State, urging that this law be submitted to the electors of the State at the next general election, it was not to go into effect before such an election; but was to be voted for at that election, and, if it received a majority of all the votes cast, it was to be a law; otherwise, not.

According to the resolution, a certain proportion of the electors of the State (between twenty and forty per cent as afterward to be decided) was to have the right to propose laws and to petition for the repeal of laws already in force, and the question of the enactment of the new or the repeal of the old law was to be decided at the next general election. No law enacted by the people was to be subject to repeal or amendment by the legislature.

This resolution was read the first time on February 13, 1893. It was read the second time on the following day, and was referred to the Committee on Elections, of which Senator J. W. Leedy was chairman. On February 20 the committee reported it with the recommendation that it be passed; but it never came up for a vote on account of the trouble in regard to the organization of the House, which cut down the working days of the session to eleven days. This resolution, which is to be submitted again this winter, was endorsed by the Omaha National Populist Party Convention, the Kansas Populist Party State Convention and the Kansas State Alliance.

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SIR HENRY MEYSEY-THOMPSON recently offered a bimetallic prize of a silver cup or silver plate, value £25, and £25 in sovereigns, for the paper which should point out most clearly and plainly: (1) The great loss and injury which is being inflicted on the producers of England by the extraordinary rise in the value of gold as compared with that of silver during the last twenty years, consequent on changes in the laws regulating the use of gold and silver as money in various countries. (2) The immense temptation and inducement which this rise in the value of gold holds out to capitalists in silver using countries, to develop their coal mines, and to erect machinery for the purpose of supplying themselves and other silver using countries

with the manufactured articles which England has long been in the habit of supplying them with. (3) That in the competitive manufacturing industries of the world this divergence of value between gold and silver must inevitably lead to the substitution of the cheap labor of silver using countries for the more highly paid labor of gold using ones, a substitution which is already rapidly taking place, and which, unless some international agreement is come to at once, must lead to the ruin of many English industries, and the throwing out of employment of tens of thousands of English workmen.

Announcement is made that this prize has been awarded to Mr. George Jamieson, H. B. M.'s Consul-General for China, at Shanghai. Arrangements for the publication of the paper have not been made as yet.